

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

We're to have a Steamer-Eureka!
Look out for the wreathing smoke from the stack-pipe of the S. B. WHEELER any time during the coming week! She is coming to coast among the islands, and to become a permanent! Good! We shall welcome her, with all our heart.

After several unsuccessful attempts, both by persons abroad and by our own citizens, to get up a steamboat for internal navigation, we are glad to learn that several gentlemen of spirit, capital and enterprise have undertaken the thing, and are determined to carry it through. And what is quite to the purpose, they expect, in a great measure, to create the business and travel by which their enterprise is eventually to succeed and become remunerative. They anticipate a loss at first; but with true sagacity, they have provided a fund from their ample resources to meet this very contingency. We earnestly hope it will not be long necessary to draw upon it, but that their undertaking will soon pay, and pay well.

We are informed by R. H. Bowlin, Esq., who has just returned from San Francisco, that a joint stock company has been formed with ample resources, to put a boat into the coasting and passenger trade at the islands. In furtherance of this design, the steamer S. B. Wheeler has been purchased, fitted and outfitted at an expense of \$50,000. She is of 250 tons burden; a side-wheel, low pressure, beam engine boat, and embodies all the modern improvements. She is said to be a strongly built, and thoroughly fitted vessel, for carrying passengers, freight and cattle, and comes down under as favorable auspices for success as forecast and experience can aid one.

To show that the persons engaged in this thing are in earnest, we mention that two of the proprietors are on board, and will sail in her; thus adding to their skill in their respective departments, the additional motive of self-interest in the proper and economical management of the boat. Another of the proprietors, Mr. Bowlin, is the agent for the company here, with full powers to act for the concern.

It is the design of the Company to furnish the islands with all the steam facilities for navigation they may need. If this boat should prove too small, a larger one will be sent; if one is not sufficient, two will be provided, and more when needed. The S. B. Wheeler was to sail from San Francisco, on Saturday last, the 15th inst., and may be looked for next week.

By putting this boat into the coasting trade, actually, this new company will secure the advantages of the contract made with Capt. Howard in 1851, which contract expired on the 1st of February, 1852, without having been fulfilled. Notice was subsequently issued by the Privy Council, and again renewed in August last, offering the same contract to any person or persons who should first comply with its terms, by actually engaging in the service. This contract grants the exclusive privilege of establishing steam navigation between the ports of the islands for the term of five years; the introduction of machinery and coal duty free; the privilege of the government wharves for landing passengers and freight, when not otherwise occupied. On their part, they are to furnish good and sufficient boats; to sail under the Hawaiian flag; and to carry the public mails free of charge.

A withdrawal of the boat or boats from the line, vitiates the contract. We are glad to see this renewed effort made to establish steam navigation among the islands; and so far as we have heard opinions expressed, it meets with the hearty best wishes of the community generally for its success. Many obstacles will doubtless be met in the enterprise undertaken, but we believe it has generally been found that steam navigation has been regularly commenced, and perseveringly continued, it has gradually drawn to itself patronage, and increased the trade and travel, so as ultimately to support itself, and finally make money. In fact it is the experience of all parts of the world, that wherever once established, steamboats are an indispensable necessity, and that trade and travel cannot do without them. Such, we hope, will prove true in this case; and that before the contract, which may be entered into with this new company expires, the business community at these islands will no more think of coasting about without steamers, than the traveling public between San Francisco and Panama could think of voyaging up and down that coast in sailing vessels, making passages of from 50 to 100 days.

Accident.
On Thursday last, Mr. C. P. Nute, a blacksmith, while engaged in driving a spike from a brass gun in the Fort, was seriously injured in the throat by the sudden and unexpected explosion of the piece. What is remarkable about the affair is the fact that the gun has been lying charged since 1849, exposed to the rains and storms of four years. A single stroke of a hammer upon the spike, struck a spark which discharged the gun. The shot scattered in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured by them, so far as we have learned. One was deposited in the ship-yard of Robinson & Co. Another took off the gilt ball from the Manukawai must head; another still struck the Alice Mandell, while a fourth struck the mast of a native schooner and dropped on deck between two men who were standing near each other. Mr. Nute, is likely to recover.

In compliance with the instructions given, the Post Master of New York made up the island mail on the 20th of August in a separate bag, which was received here by the E. L. Frost. The special advantage of this arrangement is, that on the arrival of the mail at San Francisco, the island mail will be in readiness to forward, without the delay of assorting it from the general mail. It will also prevent the liability of the miscarriage of letters by mistakes in assorting. These are almost unavoidable, where as much expedition is required as in the San Francisco Post Office. Regularity and expedition will probably characterize the future receipt of our mails at the islands, in consequence of the new arrangement.

Reduction of Storage.
We are informed that the Commissioners of Customs have reduced the rate of storage, in the government Warehouses about thirty per cent. A tariff of rates will soon be prepared and published for the information of the public.

The yellow fever was spreading at Mobile. There were 17 interments from the disease on the 27th.

The curious correspondence in our paper to-day between Major Funk and others will be the occasion of many a hearty laugh among our readers. How a transient visitor, even at the islands, could be made to believe that the Major, while American Consul at Hilo, was at the same time a member of the Hawaiian Legislature, is only to be accounted for by the fact, that a thousand stories, in ancient and also in modern times, have been palmed off upon visitors, and written, published and believed abroad, but which were precisely as unfounded, as the assertion that Major Funk, is, was, or has ever been, American Consul at Hilo. Believing slanders to be true, men are sometimes led to act ridiculously, and sometimes unjustly. Principle is a better impelling motive than thousand-tongued rumor.

Honolulu, Oct. 5th, 1853.
Mr. Editor.—The enclosed letter addressed to me by one Mr. Gift of Benicia, California, I request you to give publicity through your paper, also Mr. Treadway's letter to me relating to said Mr. Gift, and the reply I have made to that person.

Mr. Gift's letter, is one more proof of the levity with which many visitors to our Islands form their opinions of our political doings, and of the unscrupulous manner in which they act upon those opinions, which they form out of nothing.

Your truly,
F. FUNK.

U. S. Consul, Hilo,
September 12, 1853.

Sir.—I received a letter a few days ago, addressed to "Mr. Funk, U. S. Consul," Hilo. Being U. S. Consul at Hilo, I took the liberty to open the said letter, signed George W. Gift, and find that the writer laboring under a strange mistake, has written a letter to the Secretary of State, containing statements without any foundation in truth.

I herewith forward the said letter to you, for your information and such action upon the subject as you may deem advisable.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Major Francis Funk,
Adj. General &c.
Honolulu.

Benicia, July 22d, 1853.

U. S. Consul at Hilo,
Sandwich Islands.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform you that I have this day forwarded to the State Department a document of which the following is a copy.

Benicia, Cal. July 22d, 1853.
Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

Sir.—By a circular issued from the State Department, June 1st, 1853, the custom of employing foreign clerks in the Consulates of the United States is forbidden. During a visit to the Sandwich Islands a few months since, I was astonished to see Mr. Funk U. S. Consul at Hilo, an active member of Parliament and laboring assiduously to obtain the passage of an act by the Parliament, to authorize the shipment and discharge of seamen from American vessels at that port, in order to enhance the profits of his office. Your immediate attention to this matter will greatly oblige many resident American citizens of those Islands.

Your respectfully, &c.
GEORGE W. GIFT,
Master of sch. Gazelle.

I and I would further beg leave to inform you that I shall make my residence, Benicia for the next 4 years, am from the State of Tennessee, and should be happy to receive a call from you at any time when you may be on a visit to California. If you wish any further particulars, apply to Peter Treadway, Sheriff, Maui, who you can inform, that my health is good, and that I intend visiting the Sandwich Islands, as soon as the American flag is hoisted by true republican men. Chas. Bunker, Consul at Lahaina has been removed, or I should have also lent him a helping hand. During my stay there, I spotted every "white native," and have already made notes of two or three.

I am yours respectfully, &c.
GEORGE W. GIFT.

Sheriff's Office, Lahaina,
September 23d, 1853.

Mr. Funk,
Sir.—Your's of the 19th came to hand this morning, together with the rather curious specimen of Capt. Gift's genius.

In answer to your enquiry for information respecting the said Mr. Gift, I can only say that I have no knowledge of him, except as he figured here some, in assisting one E. P. Hutchins to run away to avoid paying his debts, or satisfying his creditors.

And from the copy you enclosed to me, I should suppose he had never figured in anything more honorable.

Respectfully yours,
P. H. TREADWAY,
Sheriff of Maui.

P. S. You have my permission to publish, but I do not think it worth the trouble.

Adjutant General's Office,
Honolulu, Oct. 5th, 1853.

Mr. George W. Gift, Benicia, California.
Sir.—Your letter of the 22d July last, has come to hand through the politeness of Thomas Miller, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Hilo, and I have to thank you for all the merriment that curious piece of authorship has caused me and many of my friends. It seems to me that some of those *white natives* at Lahaina, whom you say have spotted, (I must confess, I do not understand the expression,) have mystified you with regard to the matter referred to in your letter, and now they enjoy the joke to see you, a la Don Quixote run full tilt, quill in hand, to prostrate the supposed mischief-maker, U. S. Consul at Hilo. It is too bad to be fooled in this manner, and if I was in your place, I should certainly haul those folks over the coals, for thus imposing upon a credulous stranger.

It would be a great pity however, to let you have all this trouble for nothing. Let me give you your reward, by cautioning you against using hard words which you do not understand, such as "enhance" for instance; they are likely to create curious contradictions and become ridiculous.

From the above you may be disposed to think, that your letter has got to the wrong person. But I am the only one of my name in this kingdom, and am moreover, the person, who in the house of Representatives during the last session, introduced and advocated the act to authorize the shipping (not shipment) and discharge of seamen at the port of Hilo, for reasons which have nothing to do with enhancing or improving the profits of the Consul at Hilo. I am acquainted with that gentleman, but he has never spoke nor wrote to me a word on such a subject.

I hope that Mr. Marcy, on receiving your document, has enjoyed the joke, as well as I have.

For your better information I will add to my signature the description of the profession I follow, which perhaps will convince you that I am not interested in the profits or losses of the Consul at Hilo.

Your obedient servant,
F. FUNK,
Major, Adjutant Gen.

Unlimited Powers.

Conferring unlimited powers upon any man or set of men is doubtless contrary to the spirit of the present age, and is only justifiable when circumstances of great emergency arise. And even then the term for the exercise of such powers should be limited strictly to the existence of the emergency that called for them.

Objections have been urged in this kingdom to the action of the late Legislature, in conferring upon a board of Health Commissioners the powers delegated to them upon the first introduction of small pox among us. It has been asserted that in this respect they possessed more power than should ever be delegated, even in an emergency of the most pressing character. We do not design to recapitulate, at this late day, the facts and reasons that might be adduced to show the necessity of the action taken. There are arguments upon both sides of the question that would have weight with candid men, and justly too. A new disease had appeared, which threatened to sweep through the land, and carry off large numbers of the already wasting people. To arrest its progress, and mitigate its ravages, seemed to require prompt and energetic action; and this action could not be entered upon, and carried out, throughout the islands without special powers conferred upon somebody.

This seemed to be the opinion of the Legislature, and we believe their action has been approved by the nation, with but few exceptions. Nor was the conferring of such powers an unusual thing in the history of the world. It is an act of frequent occurrence, under emergencies of like character. Even in the United States, where there is an especial repugnance to putting power into individual hands, we find a case precisely parallel to that at the islands. As late as August last, when the yellow fever was raging at New Orleans, a panic seems for a moment to have seized the authorities. They knew not what to do, at first, to meet the terrible scourge. But discussion and deliberation brought them to the precise result adopted by our own Legislature. As here, the emergency seemed to require extraordinary measures, and there, as here, they were adopted.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writing from New Orleans, says, "I could relate numerous facts to show how very praiseworthy the activity of the authorities is, but I have given you enough. I should, however, do justice to our aldermen. They have done all they could; and although they acted late in the day, yet they did not wait for the tenth Council ever did—they have placed ten thousand dollars at the disposal of the Board of Health, and given the said board unlimited powers. They also authorized the Street Commissioner to employ any amount of assistance."

The parallel is too distinct to require another word of comment. It only fails in this respect, that while in New Orleans conferring such powers, is proclaimed abroad as "praiseworthy," in this kingdom, we regret to say, it has been made a subject of reproach, and employed to excite indignation against the authority conferring them.

New Importations.
Mr. Tanager has recently introduced from Australia, a pair of Black Swans, an Australian Ostrich, or Emu, a Kangaroo Rat and a pair of white Rabbits. One of the Ostriches embarked, died on the passage. He has also brought a variety of plants and shrubs, some of which are new at the islands.

The introduction of new animals, plants, &c., by residents returning from their visits to other countries, is highly praiseworthy and commendable; and we hope persons visiting foreign countries and returning, will bear in mind that they may thus contribute to the general good of the islands, by the introduction of many things that will contribute to the pleasure or profit of themselves or the residents generally.

We would notice, also, the fact that Mr. Bowlin has recently imported from California a Durham bull, two heifer calves and an American Mare, all of which will tend to the improvement of such stock at the islands.

How to Propagate Oranges.
Dr. Hillebrand has communicated to us, verbally, the following information, derived by him from a native of Portugal, on the subject at the head of this article.

In Portugal, and in other orange growing countries, they discard the idea of propagating from seed, both on account of the inferior quality of the fruit produced, and the additional length of time required to bring the trees to bearing. Consequently the mode adopted is, to take cuttings from fruit-bearing trees. To do this successfully, a branch is selected for the purpose, a section of the outer bark peeled carefully off, of about half an inch in width. When thus prepared, and while still attached to the tree, a quantity of earth is applied to the limb where the bark is off, secured by a cloth or banana leaves, which are preferred.

After a few weeks, roots form in the earth, from the wounded part, and after becoming sufficiently started, the branch is severed and planted in the ground previously prepared to receive it. In this way, the growth of the young tree is very rapid, and it will fruit the second year, at the same time with the mother tree. The fruit, also, will be of the same quality of the tree from which it was taken; and thus a choice kind can be selected and propagated with a certainty that does not attend those cultivated from seed.

To those who are endeavoring to increase the cultivation of this valuable fruit, the above mode is recommended in preference to planting seed. And if it be a fact, that oranges can be produced in this way in two years, it will be seen that a gain of six or seven years will thus be secured, over the old method. This will amply compensate for the labor bestowed upon the process.

Messrs. Sea & Sumner, we further learned from Dr. Hillebrand, have employed the person communicating this information, to try the experiment at Mahalo, where he has now a large number of cuttings in preparation. We hope, at some future time, to hear of the success of the attempt.

Ships, Shipping, &c.

The schooner E. L. Frost, Capt. Hempstead, arrived hence at San Francisco, on the 19th ultimo in 19 days from Honolulu. She again returned to this port, sailing on the 29th ult. and arriving on the 15th inst. She brings the account of her own arrival at San Francisco, the U. S. mail of August 20th, a full freight, and 14 passengers. The clipper schooner SEA SERPENT was advertised to sail Oct. 4th for this port.

The MAGDALE, coasting bark, arrived on the 15th, with cattle from Kawaihine. She took on board 80 or 90 head, and we regret to learn that she lost upwards of forty of them on the passage down. This was occasioned in part by the heated state in which they were put on board, and in part by the long passage, the ship having been becalmed for some time after the cattle were on board.

Capt. Brickwood has had considerable experience in transporting cattle from Kawaihine, and formerly with entire success. We hope his next voyage will not be attended with a disaster similar to the one just noticed.

The first southerly storm of the season commenced on Wednesday, the wind blowing rather lightly from S. E. Two or three coasters have been prevented from going to sea on this account.

The Peach.

A correspondent for the Polynesian, over the signature "A lover of good fruit," gives an account of the dimensions of a peach tree of two years growth from the pit, and of the fruit that it has borne at that age, which will astonish Horticulturists of colder climates.

From the facts I have heard from many sources, I feel perfectly assured, that in many districts of the islands, where the soil is light and loamy, peaches of the finest quality can be most successfully cultivated. If fruit of ordinary quality has been produced by one of a hundred seedlings, it is more than the average in other countries, and it is only necessary that stock bearing superior fruit should be introduced, that the markets may be supplied with the best varieties.

From a very limited experience upon a heavy dry soil, I have found that the peach tree may be propagated by cuttings in this climate, and there, by the best varieties rapidly multiplied. The tree requires but little care, and as the cutting always produces the fruit of the original stock, whoever will attend to procuring slips from stock known to have borne good fruit, can with ease and certainty produce the best of peaches.

I have one tree, imported as of the best quality, which has not as yet thrived well, near Honolulu and has not produced any fruit, from which I shall be happy, in January, which is the season, to give cuttings to any "lover of good fruit," who has a soil producing a peach tree from which 300 peaches have been gathered before it was two years old, and measuring at that age, six inches in diameter at its base.

Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1853. A. B. B.

Taking the Census.

In compliance with the law, the Minister of Public Instruction has issued blanks, and made arrangements for taking the Census of the whole islands on the 26th of December next.

On Thursday night a heavy rain fell in Honolulu and vicinity. This was much needed, as the country had become considerably parched; the streams low and the streets dusty. Wind still at S. E.

Fourth Number of Transactions.

The Transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, Vol. I.—No. 4., are now ready for delivery to members, by the Treasurer, Mr. George Williams. Several weeks' delay in the binding have occurred, since this volume was through the press, occasioned by the small pox.

This is the largest volume yet published by the Society, and the character of the reports, addresses, &c., is highly creditable to the persons providing the matter. It contains 172 pages, a printed cover, list of standing committees, list of premiums for 1854, list of members and a table of contents. Each member of the Society is entitled to a copy; persons desiring more than one, can purchase them of the Treasurer, Mr. Williams, at the store of R. G. Davis, Esq.

By the SALLY, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Maui, the report is brought that the Lord's Premier, Capt. Webster, was lost on Monday last, in a harbor on the north side of Maui, about ten miles from Kahului. We have no particulars in regard to her loss.

Foreign News.

The mail by the E. L. Frost brought us full files of California and Atlantic papers, as late as to Sept. 1st, from New Orleans, with telegraphic news from New York to Aug. 29th. Dates from Europe are to the 13th of August.

The most important item of European intelligence is, that the Czar has accepted the ultimatum, proposed by England, France, Austria and Prussia, the exact terms of which had not transpired. It is supposed that the principal points are, that the Russian troops shall withdraw from the Danubian Provinces, and that the Czar shall have no right to interfere between the Porte and the members of the Greek and Armenian churches in Turkey.

Russia and Turkey.

London, August 13.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg to August 13 state that the Czar had definitively accepted the proposals of the Four Powers.

Advices from Odessa, to the 5th, state that large quantities of corn are being shipped for France and Italy.

The cholera was still very violent at St. Petersburg, Heligoland, &c.

The Russo-Turkish Question.—It is said that a telegraphic dispatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by the Porte; but the statement that they have already been accepted is premature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the Ambassador of the Sultan is the real gist of a message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

The Czar's reply was received, and is current in

Prussia. M. de Mezdorff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, they say, was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the Four Powers. This he declined to do, but they communicated to him their resolutions before they had put them in journal shape. He was thus enabled as early as July 26th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburg, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg, August 3d, was based, not on the formal document of the Four Powers, but on Mezdorff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th. The Sultan having accepted the proposition of the Four Powers, will despatch it to St. Petersburg as soon as the Russian troops shall have evacuated the Danubian provinces.

The Russian Consuls at Turkish ports have been recalled.

Much anxiety for the receipt of the Emperor of Russia's answer to the proposal of the combined Powers existed in all quarters, as various conflicting reports were in circulation.

England.
The Great Britain, steamship, sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the 11th, with 370 passengers, for Melbourne and Sydney. She had very little specie on freight, but a considerable quantity of plate and jewelry. Large bets were pending as to whether or not she will make the passage in 60 days. Officers were freely taken that the clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* will make the quicker passage. On the other hand, Gibbs, Bright & Co., owners of the *Great Britain*, undertake to return a proportion of the freight if the passage extends over sixty days.

Smyrna.

THE COSTA AFFAIR.—Constantinople advices to July 28th, say that the Smyrna transaction between Austria and America is still pending, and that it will give rise to some disagreeable communications, if it is referred, in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our mediator, M. de Bock, is reported to have availed himself of the recent difficulties to raise some pecuniary and territorial question with the Porte.

A revolution was feared at Constantinople in consequence of the excitement growing out of the refusal of the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia to return to Turkish capital in obedience to the Sultan's order.

From Buenos Ayres.

By way of New Orleans we have news which deny the report previously spread abroad that Urquiza's fleet had gone over to his opponents, the party holding possession of the city of Buenos Ayres.

Steam to the Sandwich Islands.

Our fleet of ocean steamers is soon to be increased by the addition of a new and beautiful propeller called the *Peytona*, which left N. Y. about the 28th of June, to take her place as the pioneer on the route between this port and the Sandwich Islands. In point of model, strength, machinery and speed, she is said to be beyond all comparison the best propeller yet built in the United States, and is believed she will do much towards diminishing the prejudice which has gradually taken possession of the public mind on this side of the Continent against screw steamers. The *Peytona* met the unqualified approbation of the Government Inspector in N. Y. and at the Insurance offices, in that city she ranks higher than any other American propeller, and as high as any steamship. She is about ninety hundred tons burthen, and has superior double engines of 400 horse power and of great strength and massiveness. She is new, staunch and elegantly fitted up and furnished, and her arrangements for passengers are admirable. She comes out under canvas, commanded by Capt. James S. Nash, who has many times doubled the Cape, and whose seamanship, combined with the excellent seagoing qualities of the vessel, gives promise of a quick passage. As she brings no passengers, and makes no use of her machinery on the voyage hither, she will arrive here in the best order, and commence her trips with all the advantages of a new vessel. This steamer belongs to a class of which there are very few in these waters, and we trust she will merit the attention and preference which she justly entitles her. She comes consigned to Henry Meigs, Esq., of whose office may be seen a fine lithograph of the steamer.—S. F. Herald.

The steamship Pacific supposed to have been lost, arrived in New York August 23. Her long passage was occasioned by her machinery being disabled.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

WEEKLY REPORT.—The number of new cases of Small Pox which have been reported during the past week for the island of Oahu are 80; the number of deaths reported in the same time are 61.

From the other islands new cases reported except that of 1 now case at Maui.

Total number of cases reported 5767; total deaths, 2170.

The total number of vaccinations during the month ending this day in Honolulu, according to Dr. Hillebrand's report, is 1697.

It is proper to state that, with the exception of 4 cases reported on that island, there are more than 3 miles from Honolulu, the majority of them being in the remotest parts of the island.

REMOVAL.

DR. G. P. JUDD has removed his office to the establishment lately belonging to Dr. Ford in Kaimukoo St., next door below the store of R. Coady & Co. Office open at all hours.

Dr. Judd having purchased the entire stock of Dr. Ford offers for sale a variety of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.

MEDICINE CHESTS

furnished and refilled with medicines and despatch.

A SOLA POUNTAIN

kept on the premises and prescriptions carefully put up by Mr. Alfred Wibor.

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A CARD.

HONOLULU, Oct. 15, 1853.

The undersigned, passengers on board the E. L. FROST, on her last passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, beg to tender to Capt. Denison Hempstead, their grateful acknowledgments for his uniform kindness, and attention to all their wants. They also take pleasure in recommending the E. L. Frost to the traveling public as a fast, safe and comfortable vessel.

WM. L. MOORE,
R. H. BOWLIN,
H. A. CARTER,
GEO. MORRIS,
J. O. LAWRENCE.

FOR NEWPORT DIRECT!

The ship HELEN AUGUSTA, N. Wales, will be despatched on the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock, for Newport. The above vessel has good accommodations for passengers and room left for about 4000 lbs. on freight. For further particulars apply to

Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1853-4-23

EX JUDGE S. H. A. W.

Tierces very superior Boston Sugar Cured HAMS. For sale by

Oct. 14, 1853-4-23

Shooks! Shooks!

BBLs. Off Shooks, for Sale by

1250

RICE & Co.

14-24

Crape Shawls.

A FEW very elegant heavily embroidered crape shawls large size, for sale by

W. L. NELSON, at RICE & Co.

14-24

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

At the office of Richard H. Bowlin, Esq., on Fort street near Merchants, where all business in the line of his profession will be strictly and promptly attended to.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills and all other legal instruments drawn with accuracy and dispatch.

Honolulu, Oct. 1853. 14-25

By Authority.